FROMOUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, MAY 12, 1853. Although Lord JOHN RUSSELL is not, properly speaking, a member of the Democratic party, and probably would decline the title of a leader of the probably would decline the title of a leader of the people; although he undoubtedly belongs to the aristocracy, possessing sentiments, feelings, and opinions in harmony with his place in society; yet he is a man of great foresight and wisdom; he perfectly comprehends what is coming to pass, and is aply comprehends what is coming to pass, and is apparently prepared to witness great and organic changes in the framework of European society, without expressing and perhaps without feeling any very great or overpowering regrets. The undisturbed preponderance of the oligarchy is at an end, even in conservative England, and Lord J. RUSSELL, as a views, and the consummate prudence which is so prominent in his character, recommend him to the confidence of the House of Commons and the approbation of the people; but, at the same time, they call down upon him the envy and hatred of the oligarchy and the vituperative personality of Mr. D'ISBAELI. The persecution with which Mr. D'ISBAELI systematically pursued Sir Robert PEEL he has now commenced practising towards Lord J. RUSSELL. But the objects of his spite are very different men. Sir Robt. PEEL was of a painfully sensitive temperament, and felt the stings of his persecutor. Lord J. RUSSELL regards the ferocity of his antagonist with silent contempt, and seldom stoops to notice it. Towards the Earl of Dzzzy his Lordship does not exhibit the same indifference. He considers him as a more worthy antagonist, not because he is a peer, but because he is a gentleman. What he thinks of Lord DERBY and of his policy he has more than once forcibly expressed:

he has more than once forcibly expressed:

"It was said last year," said his Lordship, "and I think it was proof of little wisdom in him who said it, that he would endeavor to rule this country so as to check the advance of democracy. Depend on it that the ruler who sets himself to check the advance of democracy will but increase the irritation and augment the influence of the power against which he sets himself; but if you consult the interests of the people you will make democracy. suit the interests of the people you will make democracy conservative; you will carry democracy with you instead of having to oppose it as an enemy." It may be asked, how is the Government to carry the

democracy with it? Lord JOHN RUSSELL evidently means that the business is to be effected in a legitimate way, by reforms and improvements of English institutions. Mr. D'Isnakli took occasion the other evening to express the year, and as reasons for keeping the said purse-strings fears of his patrons on the subject of the concessions to the democracy which the present Government is making or has promised to make. With a sophistry ludicrously extravagant, he contended that the imposition of the legacy duty on the succession to land would cause the aristhought he was insulting Lord JOHN RUSSELL the other struction. night by asserting that he was holding a subordinate ofman the power of having something to conserve or preserve and Lord J. Russell is exposed to the coarse personality of the one and the unmanly outbreaks of temper of the other, on account of the share he has had in the business.

It is sometimes asked, who are the men of enlightened people of England felt themselves in same degree prepared with an answer. Lord LANSDOWNE has considerably passed his threescore years and ten, Lord PALMERSTON is in his seventieth year, Lord ABERDEEN the same age; Lord J. Russell, Lord Chanworth, and Sir Jas. Graham Cabinet worthy successors of these Nestors of legislation. There are Mr. GLADSTONE, the Dukes of NEWCASTLE and ARGYLE, the Earls of CLARENDON and GRANVILLE, and Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. FREDERICK PREL, all "worthy men and true," all tried, all capable, and all young enough to bear the weight of official cares and duties for many years after their worthy elders in political life shall have 'shuffled off this mortal coil." On this head we feel we can exclaim, Nil desperandum, even without taking into account the numberless young men yet untried who may achieve their own fame as statesmen and their country's weal as patriots.

Mr. GLADSTONE has lately taken a great step towards celebrity. His budget, although faulty in some minor respects, is admitted by fair speaking men of all parties to be admirably adapted to the necessities of the country, and peculiarly fitted to its present position; whiist the excellent way in which he has explained and advocated it has proved him to be a skilful and powerful debater. There is about Mr. GLADSTONE a tone of steady feeling and deep-seated opinion which will, we think, preserve him from the petulance and personality of even Mr. D'Is-RABLE. Mr. GLADSTONE has what, in mercantile parlance, is called "great transacting ability." He is laborious, and makes a point of fluishing his work. He has proved himself an able financier, and his manner of dealing with financial subjects has something very open and straightforward about it. We like, says the Inquirer, a Chancel-

lor of the Exchequer to say: "Mr. Speaker, I know that it has been said that two and two make four. My honorable friend the member for Montrose [Mr. Hume] has during many years made himself conspicuous by advocating that assertion, and, after a mature consideration of the entire subject, I must say I think there is a great deal which may be very fairly aid in behalf of it; but, without committing myself ! that opinion as an abstract sentiment, I may be permitted to assume that two and two do not make five, which will be amply sufficient for all the operations which I pro-pose to enter upon during the present year;" and this is very nearly what Mr. Gladstone does say.

In many respects certainly Mr. GLADSTONE is the most prominent of the young statesmen of England, and bids the fairest to occupy the very highest position. We do not mean to say, however, that he is a man who is quite sure of his ground. He used to be called rather a "crotchety man;" this was perhaps rather too strong a term, yet there is certainly a tinge of over subtlety in his intellect. He wrote, when a young man, "a misty treatise on the church;" and about the same time made some speeches which no one understood. We do not think, however, that his extreme theoretical views upon theological matters are ever likely to revive so far as to inter-

fere with his practical ideas as a statesman and a fluancier This is the month when London is redolent of Exeter-Hall meetings and pious and charitable and benevolent gatherings of all descriptions; many of them, we are sorry to say, betray in the speeches made from the plat-

form more of a sectarian and intole cant spirit than of the broad and universal principle of Christian philanthropy. The population which throngs the streets of London during the month of May is standard and universal principle of Christian philanthropy. The population which throngs the streets of London during the month of May is standard and universal principle of Christian philanthropy. The population which throngs the streets of London during the month of May is standard and universal principle of Christian philanthropy. The population which throngs the streets of London during the month of May is standard and universal principle of Christian philanthropy. The population which throngs the streets of London during the month of May is standard and universal principle of Christian philanthropy. The population which throngs the streets of London during the month of May is standard and universal principle of Christian philanthropy. The population which throngs the streets of London during the month of May is standard and universal principle of Christian philanthropy. The market, and the agricultural provinces of the West have reason to rejoice. The inferiority of France in every thing connected with commerce is shown by the progress of the sudden converts to new-light republicanism which land. In the first three months of 1852 there entered into French ports 1,553 French ships of 178,275 tons; this year there entered but 1,424 vessels of 176,439 tons. On the other hand, in the same period of the year 1852 there entered into Imperiod the provinces of the West have reason to rejoice. The inferiority of France in every thing connected with commerce is shown by the progress of the scall was one of the was the early months of 1848 was one of the early months of 1848 was one of the English of 176,439 tons. On the other hand, in the first three months of 1852 there entered into French ports 2,086 foreign vessels of 297,421 tons; was the epidemic of the Legislative body, to be passed into law, a bill providing capital p iominate. We are not versed enough in the history of by-gone titnes to know how it is that all these annual gatherings have crowded themselves in the month of May; we only know that May meetings are, at any rate, a fait eccompli. We all know that the month of May first became notorious in the calendar in connexion with the worship of a heathen goddess. Afterwards the May-pole became a symbol of High Church tendencies, under the auspices of Archbishop Laud. In more modern times it became the occasion on which certain sombre spirits revived their acquaintance with the features of humanity, statesman, is among the first to proclaim this im- and, as disinterested persons, took the lead in welcoming portant truth to the world. The greatness of his in the warmth of summer, although it put a stop to all fires except those of the kitchen, and of course nearly broke up the trade of chimney-sweeping. But even Jack in the Green has lost much of his pristine glory, and modern science and modern humanity have wrought a change even in the art of the chimney-sweep. The machinery of brushes, rods, and levers has superseded the use of the man or rather boy-machine, and the cruelties of a past age have become the subject of nursery legends. At present the genius of philanthropic piety has taken possession of the month; and this year at least the May of the poets is neither fair nor flowery, but cold, wet, and uncomfortable. But a word or two about this congregated charity, this consolidated piety, this organized and systematized benevolence. We do not coincide with those who attribute to the oratory of the May platform an efficacy exceeding the quiet and unassuming labors of the rest of the year. We infinitely prefer the judicious distribution of this world's wealth according to the natural charities of an individual's own sphere of life, and within the natural range and influence of that sphere, and the circle of his own personal knowledge and superintendence. We like the charity which lets not the left hand know what the right hand doeth. We rejoice not in the "unprecedented pecuniary collections" which startle our eyes in the records of the present month, spasmodic in their nature, and fearfully weakened in their efficacy by an intervening medium of secretaries and treasurers. We do not deny, however, the value of these annual public loosenings of the purse-strings; we wish there was less ostentation in them, and that they were not so often regarded

London life. Mr. GAVAN DUFFY's Irish freak in the House of Com mons last week was a check upon public business, but tocracy to lose their position as a privileged order. Since will probably be productive of good. Mr. Duffy has this phrase "privileged order" or "class" has been in- placed himself upon a bad eminence; he was more retroduced into the political vocabulary, it has been inva- spected as the consistent friend and brother in affliction riably employed to signify a small body of men enjoying with Messrs. O'BRIEN, MEAGHEE, and MITCHELL, than he certain political and social immunities at the expense of is now as the originator of charges which he has not the the majority; and it is these immunities which Mr. D'Is- power to make good or the principle to withdraw; but he RAELI wishes to preserve to his political supporters, and has furnished another reason for the most rigid inquiry of which he accuses Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord John Rus- into the construction of the House of Commons and for a SELL of a democratic design to rob them, Mr. D'ISBAELI most thorough reform of the abuses attending that con-

by the contributors as charitable compositions for the

more than enough probably, of this peculiar phase of

In the House of Lords on Friday the Lunacy Bills were fice under a subordinate of Sir Robt. Pres. The public read a third time and passed. In the House of Commons think very differently, and regard the position occupied Lord John Russell announced that the Government inby his lordship as the most honorable that a man can tended to bring in a measure to disqualify persons emhold. He is, in fact, the Minister; it is his policy that ployed in Government dockyards from voting at elecis carried out; his views that are adopted; his principles tions. Mr. Durry rose, in a house crowded in every part, regulate the conduct of the Administration. No man in and manifesting the most marked attention, to make a Great Britain, no man in Europe, occupies at this mo- statement in reference to his conduct on the preceding ment a prouder position than Lord John Russell. He evening. He said Mr. D'Iseaell had pronounced his does so by carrying out his own maxim and making the language to have been perfectly parliamentary; but Lord democracy of the country conservative. He does this by John Russell had denied positively the truth of this asraising the condition of the people, and by giving every sertion. He therefore had no alternative but to maintain his ground, and he was prepared to maintain it in any in the shape of property; by enabling every one to pos- manner, and at any time that it pleased the House. At sess a stake in the country, not perhaps in acres of land, the same time he felt bound to state that, in making the but in a comfortable home, profitable labor, equal rights, charge, he had not intended to allege corruption of a peand the protection of the laws for whatever he may pos- cuniary kind; he had simply alluded to the abandonment sess, how little soever that may be. The great bulk of of their pledges by Irish members, and their subsequent the people are rapidly feeling and acknowledging that in acceptance of offices with salaries attached. Lord John preserving and defending; so far, therefore, they are con- in a different manner. Corruption under Sir Robert Walservative, and seek no change. That this healthful state pole meant gifts of money to secure support; and the of things has been produced by the successively adopted expression, as now interpreted, certainly did not make policy of Sir Rost. Prez. and Lord J. Russell, very few that charge, and indeed could scarcely be considered dispersons will now be disposed to question. Mr. D'ISRAELI orderly. This charge will of course now "sleep the sleep and Lord DERBY are the representatives of those who do, that knows no waking," unless Mr. Sadielle or Mr. KEOGH makes a personal matter of it.

On Monday another attempt was made to defeat the proposed income tax, by a good deal of speechifying and a division upon a mere matter of detail. Ministers were, and liberal views who will succeed to and carry out the however, supported by a vote of 276 against 201. On policy of the men of the present day? It is time that the Tuesday, upon a division on an open question, in reference to the inspection of nunneries in England, a motion was carried, in opposition to the expressed opinion of Lord John Russell, by a majority of 23 in a thin house. A return has been presented to Parliament showing the

number of railway accidents which have occurred in the each above sixty. We think we see even in the present United Kingdom within the last six months. They amount to 133 persons killed and 387 injured during that period. The number of passengers conveyed within the six months was 49.886.124.

Mr. CHAMBERS, in the course of his speech on Wednesday night in the House of Commons respecting nunneries. stated that there were seventy-five Roman Cathlic Convents in England and Wales, and no less than one hundred anglo-Catholic nunneries professing to be guided-by the principles of the church of England, but holding 3,000 females in a state of mental and bodily subjection. These are statements which have startled the Protestant public in England, and will no doubt greatly surprise the world

at large. The Bank of England makes the following exhibit: Circulation . £23,124,555 Decrease £283,775 Coin and bullion 18,355,094 Decrease 199,087 8,984,822 Public deposites Decrease 12.922.620 Decrease Other deposites Reserve unemployed 9,230,539 Decrease The next returns are expected to exhibit an increase of

In Literature several new books are appounced. Mr MURRAY has ready for publication the third and fourth volumes of "George Grenville's Diary;" "Life in Abyssinia," by Mansfield Parkyns; Dr. Hook's "Discourses upon some of the controversies of the day;" and Joux PALLISER'S "Solitary Rambles and Adventures of a Hunter in the Prairies." Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. have ready Burton's History of Scotland," " Memories of the Earl of Peterborough," by the author of " Hochelaga," and the Rev. ARTHUR MARTINEAU'S " Church History in England."

Republications of many American books are announced. In France it is no exaggeration to say that with a vast mass of individuals there is now but one thought, an exclusive at ention to business and money-making. A late

London journal says: "You will find in a vast majority of instances French men determined to enrich themselves. In the provinces of this country you will find more misers than in any country in the world. The French peasant knows nothing beyond the golden calf. The miser of Balzac in Eugenie Grandetisa profound type of the French provincial.

Next in rank of money worship stand the small shop-Next in rank of money worship stage the small snop-keepers of the tawns, a majority of whom merit most em-phatically the term of thieves behind the counter. All men are money-makers now, even more than under Louis Philippe. In high and low, rich and poor, exists the devouring desire to become rich, and the Government is daily called on to start some new speculation to gratify the lust of gold. The public funds are looked on as a very poor resource. There is not sufficient rise and fall em. It is speculations of a more risky character that are required, and the cry is every day, wanted a new company. Something gigantic, something immense is talked of as likely soon to come forth, to absorb the loose ash of the eager capitalists. One day will come the crisis,

party in France with rapture; it is also favorably received by the population, which already trades largely with

The citizens of London are holding up to their munici pal authorities the example of the Parisian functionaries. who, under the authority and direction of the French Emperor, are making such extensive alterations in the French capital. The expenses of placing constructions in the vicinity of the Louvre in harmony with that building will amount to 62,650,000 francs. And the central markets 87,800,000

Or in round numbers. ..100,000,000 " But the materials of the houses taken down and sale of the ground, &c., with the contribution of the State of 13,000,000 francs, will amount to ... 32,000,000 68,000,000 loan of 50,000,000 francs, owing to the credit of the city, produced 61,000,000.

Leaving to provide for Which will be more than covered by the surplus of the receipts over the expenses of the last year and the resent one. The entire debt of the city is 75,000,000 rancs, one-third of which will be reimbursed in 1858, and of Charles X. In Paris, since the revolution of 1830, the city means will pay off the whole in 1870. Our London financiers say a little management would enable the magnates of that city to execute improvements upon as large scale as are now being carried on in Paris.

The Corps Legislatif has passed the jury bill, by which the majority of seven against five is sufficient for the conlemnation of the accused. A bill is now before the Council of State for the re-establishment of the punishment of death for political offences.

The following communication from Paris, extracted from the Augsburger Allgemaine Zeitung of the 27th ult., explains the present journey of the King of Belgium to Berlin and Vienna, and agrees with an intimation given a few days back that within twenty-four hours of news arriving in Paris of any extreme step being taken by Austria or Prussia against Turkey, a French army would be en route for Brussels :

"A thing happened lately in Belgium, of which the Belgian nor the French journals neither speak, nor will probably speak. At the commencement of the difficulties arising out of the Oriental question, i. e. at the time of Graf Leiningen's being sent to Constantinople, the French Government was for a moment taken with surprise. very close during the remainder of it. So much, and meanor as Austria showed, and were of opinion that it would have been proper to have informed France previously of this 'sharp practice.' The arrival of Prince Menschikoff made the Cabinet of the Tuileries still more bitter. On this M. Drouyn de Lhuys received instructions to send M. His de Butenval, our Minister in Brus sels, a note, not to be handed to the Belgian Minister of said that the desire which certain great Powers seemed France felt herself offended with it, and that Belgium should take notice that she was offended, (que la Belgique devait se tenir pour avertir de ce mécontentement de la France. The Belgian Minister is overwhelmed with astonishment M. His de Butenval is begged for an explanation, and declares in a somewhat haughty manner that he has none to give. King Leopold feels himself compelled to com-municate this unintelligible note to the various Powers that have guarantied the independence of Belgium. The an-swer was, that, according to all appearance, the note contained a threat, conditional on the occurrence of serious events in the East; that Belgium had, however, no need for apprehension on this score, for that the Powers above alluded to had not forgotten their engagements towards

> Accounts are very contradictory respecting the rumorthis morning asserts that there will not be any congress, has been absolutely announced.

The tone of Prince MENSCHIKOFF, the Russian Envoy t Constantinople, has been very much moderated. He states that the Russian Cabinet never intended to make any demands which were not compatible with the dignity of the Porte; and that his mission is of the most peaceful and friendly description, as he has no special demands whatever to make. On the other hand, it is said that Lord STRATFORD is satisfied with the settlement of the question of the holy places, but that he is prepared for a ruggle on that of the Greek patriarchate.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of April 25th says There is much talk here in the best informed circles of secret mission of a Russian envoy, who has been sent to China overland, and who is said to have already arriv at Kiatha, a town belonging jointly to the two Governments. The object of his mission is said to be an offer to the Sovereign of the Celestial Empire of the aid of Russia for the purpose of quelling the insurrection in his do.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, MAY 19, 1853.

The Empress seems quite recovered. She appears bethey will very soon leave Paris for the summer, making St. Cloud the imperial residence for a few weeks, when they will retire to a watering-place among the Pyrenees. which has been recommended to the Empress for the a division of the French fleet had been recently ordered complete re-establishment of her health. Their morn- to the Sandwich Islands, in support of certain designs ing walks in the reserved garden of the Tuileries have which France is supposed to have for the augmentation also been resumed. It is currently reported in private of influence if not of territory in that quarter. The also been resumed. It is currently reported in private of influence if not of territory in that quarter. The den and playing with his fingers on the window. His that in one of the Emperor's rides ten days since in the Patrie denies in positive terms the increase of the French governess, Miss Hillyard, an earnest and pious person. Bois de Boulogne another attempt was made on his life. paval force in those seas, and states that the last and late No French paper alludes to the subject except in the intelligence from the French Consul at Honolulu is of the most distant terms. The fate of the misled-individual is a mystery yet. He w'll probably never be heard of again. Whatever judgment impartial posterity will pronounce upon the means by which the Emperor has consummated Belgium, with his son, the Duke of BRABANT, to the the blow. France would but undergo, perhaps with ter- said, are contemplated, by which close alliance is to be the blow. France would but undergo, perhaps with terrible convulsions, a change of rulers. That civil and
political liberty would gain by it a larger and more as.

Austria. Leorond bimself is to find a new consort in the

Prince Albert that she requested the presence of his sured field I do not believe. Forms might be improved Archduchess ELIZABETH of Este; his son and heir, the a little, but the despotism would be as real and less fa. Duke of BRABANT, is to espouse the Archduchess MARIE, vorable to the advent of real constitutional liberty than daughter of the late Palatine; and the young Emperor to his little son and said, pointing to an ottoman, "sit the regime of unveiled, high-handed authority that now himself is to marry Lagroup's daughter, the Princess down there, and wait till I return." Then Prince Albert went to his room and brought a bible. "Listen, now," of the Republicans, as they call themselves, and of the truth in these reports. The Emperor of Austria would Legitimists of France. The attempt at assassination not form so close an alliance with the liberal, constituabove alluded to is attributed to an officer in the army of tional, revolutionary King of Belgium; or so intimate a the Democratic party; and during the last week some connexion with the grandchildren of Louis Philipps, twenty-five or thirty arrests have been effected with as from whom he ever kept aloof as from the usurper of the much secresy as possible among the Legitimists. Among rights and crown of the Legitimist French pretender, the the persons seized are several of the upper ranks of so- Count of Chambond. But while these close family alliciety. I hear no name mentioned save that of Jeanne, a ances will probably not be formed, it is certainly a very notorious print and bookseller of the passage Choiseul, significant political fact this visit of LEOPOLD to the so-This person has heretofore upon several occasions figur. vereigns of Prussia and Austria. Nothing short of the ed in my letters, by reason of the notoriety he has given resurrection of the French Empire under a Bonaparte himself as one of the most active organs and agents of could have effected this intimacy. They feel that they the Legitimist faction. In the meanwhile Naroleon III, despite the desperate ing the pacific words of Naroleon III, they evidently remedies to which his enemies are disposed to resort, relies anticipate the time as not perhaps remote when they will

of his dynasty. Aide-toi, la ciel l'aidera. penalty of death for political offences. The Constitution or make opportunities for manifesting themselves by acof November, 1848, solemnly confirmed the measure in tive aggression.

order too supreme and too strikingly manifest for it to but that the Legislative Corps will consider the bill proposed to be indispensable; and that all legislation tending to fortify and to protect an authority which is dear to all of us will receive its prompt and zealous sanction.

We have nothing more to say at present touching the coronation of the Emperor. We have yet no evidence that the Pope has been induced to revoke the unfavorable answer which he is understood to have given to the request of Napoleon. We have some evidence, however, that his Majesty still hopes to succeed in prevailing upon Pius IX. to visit Paris. The fact that the ceremony is deferred at any rate till midsummer is perhaps the best proof of this: and of the same character is the fact that, notwithstanding the positive refusal to yield in the matter of the civil and religious marriage, the Emperor is still evincing a desire to conciliate the clerical interest. For instance, a journal announces that Corpus Christi day (Fete-Dieu) is to be celebrated this year in Paris with a magnificence and parade worthy of the best days the religious ceremonies which belong to the occasion have been confined to the churches or to the immediate precincts and enclosures belonging to them. This year, under the plous influences which are known to sway so potently the actual chief of the State, the procession with all its i apressive concomitants of robes and chants and costly reposoirs erected along the route, and flowers strewed in profusion over all the streets by which the rocession is to pass, is to leave the churches, and gladden the eyes and hearts of the faithful by a public appearance. In Italy, where I have several times seen this remony performed with a pomp which will, I suspect, ever again be equalled in Paris, the Fete-Dieu takes lace on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday; but in France, since the concordat of 1802, the celebration is adjourned to the following Sunday. In Paris it is in the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin that Corpus Christi day

is celebrated with most magnificence. The news from the East has been this week of a more nteresting and disquieting character than usual. The ensitive French bourse was sensibly effected. To quiet the bourse and the public mind the Government has thought proper to intervene, and we have in the following article published in the "Moniteur" of yesterday the assurance of his Majesty's Government that there is not the slightest reason to apprehend a European difficulty from the solution about to be given to the most questions etween Russia and Turkey. Says the Moniteur :

"It might have been apprehended, at the moment o said that the desire which certain great Powers seemed to entertain of isolating France was a slight to her, that the character of ambassador extraordinary of his Majesy the Emperor of all the Russias, that one of the consessions obtained by M. DE LA VALETTE in favor of the that upon the demand of the Legation of France the Government of his Highness had consented to restore to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, delegate of the Holy See, the key of the great door of the Church of Bethlehem, to order the re-establishment in the grotto of the nativity peared in 1847, and finally to accord to the Catholic com

munion the right of celebrating its worship in a venerat-ed sanctuary called the Church of the Virgin's Tomb. alluded to had not forgotten their engagements towards
Belgium, and were more determined than ever to act up
to them. Belgium was, however, advised to take every

drawn from the Latins. In fact, the Cabinet of St. Pemeasure of precaucion that prudence could suggest to secure herself against a coup de main. Belgium did not lose any time, but set on foot immediately those noiseless but retract the concessions which had been made to us. The important works which are tending to make Antwerp one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. At the present moment Antwerp can withstand the attack of 100,000 men. Furthermore, a number of small forts on the French frontier, which might easily be taken by a supertor force, and which, in case of war with France, would serve only as a support to the invading army, as, for instance, Ypres, Menin, Ath, Philippeville, &c., have been dismantled."

retract the concessions which had been made to us. The last intelligence from Constantinople, brought by the steam advice boat, the Chaptal, and dated 7th of May, emables a to affirm that the maintenance of the statu quo at Jerusalem, demanded by M. the Prince Menschikoff, does not imply any modification of the Latin rights of pessession affecting the arrangement concluded with M. the Marquis de la Valette. There was for us the essential point, the point upon which on our side of the concessions which had been made to us. ed congress of crowned heads at Vienna. One paper of Porte can invalidate them without the consent of France. Divan the conclusion of a treaty which would place under the guaranty of Eussia the rights and immunities of the church and clergy of the Greek rite. This question, com-pletely different from that of the Holy Shrines, touches terests of which Turkey first of all is to appreciate the value. If complications should arise, it would then become a question of European policy, in which France would be concerned by the same right as the other Pow-ers, signers of the treaty of 18th July, 1841."

French papers would not venture to publish any Eastern news inconsistent with the tenor of the article above : out foreign journals, which have not the same reasons to be prudent, state that the statu quo to be preserved upon the subject of the Holy Shrines does not include so complete a recognition of the advantages obtained last year by M. DE LA VALETTE, as is above asserted. The foreign apers publish telegraphic intelligence from Constantinople (via Trieste) up to the 9th instant. The French steamer, the Chaptal, left on the 7th. It appears by the news via Trieste that Prince MENSCHIKOFF had presented his ultimatum, and required a categorical answer within eight days; that uneasiness had increased in Constantinople since the departure of the Chaptal, but nothing had occurred to make a rupture probable-a pacific soution had only been rendered a little more difficult. The death of the Valide, the Sultan's mother, will, it is expected, affect in an important manner the future policy side the Emperor, in an open caleche, almost every fine of the Porte. She had great influence over her son, and afternoon upon the fashionable promonade of the Champs it was all exerted in favor of the ultra Turkish policy, Elysées and Bois de Boulogne. It seems understood that and against the ideas of progress and reform which have been striving to take root in Turkey in late years.

The "Patrie," a semi official sheet of Paris, notice the report in the last American journals to the effect that most pacific and satisfactory character.

There are numerous interesting rumors affoat to the objects of the present excursion of King LEOPOLD of ambition, yet a wise patriotism would not dictate Courts of Austria and Prussia. Three marriages, it is have common interests in peril, and that, notwithstandconfidently upon his star and the protection of Divine have to unite all their strength in defence of those inte-Providence seconding his own efforts for the perpetuation rests. The distrust with which the Powers regard the French Empire, and the isolation of Napoleon III. One of the first acts of the Republic of 1848 was to among the sovereigns of Europe, is becoming more and trike from the penal code (which Lamartine did with a more evident. They cannot but beget dangerous sentidash of his pen, and a few magniloquent phrases) the ments of hostility on his part, which will ere long seize

Lord Campbell and five other Judges had pronounced the early months of 1848 was one of the most zealous of the sudden converts to new-light republicanism which was the epidemic of the day, has, by order of the Emperor, sent to the Legislative body, to be passed into law, a bill providing capital punishment for all attacks upon the

The Great Exhibition in Dublin was opened on Thurs day, the 12th instant, by the Lord Lieutenant, in the presence of fifteen thousand spectators. Mr. Benson, the architect of the building, was knighted by the Lord Lieube necessary that he should go into a long argument tenant, but Mr. Dargan, to whose munificent advances of £80,000 the exhibition owes its origin, declined the

> Seven hundred emigrants from the Province of Ackvershans, in Norway, were embarking at Christiana in the ships Argo, Tegner, and Zephyr—the two former for Que-bec, and the latter for New York.

Silver mines and traces of auriferous quartz had been iscovered on Government lands near Konigsberg. The passport relaxation in favor of Englishmen travelling in Bavaria is withdrawn.

The Frieburg Council of State in Switzerland publishes n official account of the late insurrection, stating that it was got up by the aristocracy and clergy.

The Russian Government has announced its intention oubling the duty on imported books. It is said that a sum of from £12,000 to £15,000 annually will be saved in consequence of a recent order re-quiring all Government offices to return their waste paper,

The people of Scotland are memorializing the crown that the administration of that country should be entrusted to the secretary or under-secretary for Scotland, as was the case prior to 1746, and as is still the case in regard to the affairs of Ireland.

The first weeping willow in England was planted by Pope, the poet. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket ready to bud, he planted it in his garden, and it soon became a fine tree. From this stock all the weeping willows in Eugland and America originated

The following notice has been sent to all the employés in provincial post offices: "The Postmaster General has been pleased to withdraw the restriction which precludes letter carriers, and others employed in country offices, from soliciting Christmas gratuities."

Recently there might have been seen, near the high road leading from Goosnargh to Broughton, a plough team, consisting of the holder, verging on 90; the driver, the consisting of the holder, verging on 50; the driver, holder's son, verging on 60; two horses, ages united, 50; plough 30. The age of the gears is not exactly known, but it was little, if any, under 40. The two men are both

The Espana announces that the general autograph chart of the pilot Juan de la Cossa, the companion of Columbus in his discovery of the New World, has been purchased in Paris, by order of the Spanish Governme

It is said that Abd-el-Kader is tired of his residence at Broussa, and is most desirous of returning to France. A considerable enlargement of the city of Vienna has been resolved on. The extent of surface which is to be enclosed within the walls is equal to half the area covered by the present city.

In a country newsroom in Yorkshire the following notice is written over the chimney: "Gentlemen learning to spell are requested to use yesterday's paper."

Several large towns in England and Scotland are me-morializing Government in favor of the establishment of museum of patented inventions. It is understood that, the Commissioners of Patents approve the measure, and that, under their direction, Prof. Woodcroft is collecting models to form the nucleus of such a museum, to- be located at Kensington, and to be called the "National Museum and Library of Inventions." The Peace Congress Committee have offered two prizes

to literary competition: the first, a sum of £250; the second, £100. These amounts are to be given respectively to the best and the next best essay "On the European System of Standing Armies." The essays sent in are to embrace these several features: A succinct history of the rigin and growth of standing armaments in modern Europe; an accurate statistical account of the present num-ber of men employed by the European nations on their naval and military establishments; and an estimate of the cost of these establishments.

The University of London is likely to acquire the privilege of sending a member to Parliament. If the privilege is conceded, the Scotch Universities will put in their

During the sitting of a committee of the English House of Lords in 1825, a right reverend prelate, being under examination, was required to state whether belief in the creed of St. Athanasius was necessary to salvation, replied, "I would not say whether it is, but a great many

The General of the Jesuits, Father Roothan, died at Rome on the 8th of May.

The Liverpool electors are about to come under Parliamentary inquiry, and it is said that greater corr will be proved against them than against those of the other places whose members have been unseated. Between £10,000 and £12,000 were spent on bribes during

A company of Zulu Kaffirs are performing in London before crowded houses. The entertainment consists of the songs, dances, and characteristic customs of their

FRENCH CAMP OF INSTRUCTION .- It has long been cus omary in France to concentrate large bodies of troops in camp, for the purpose of instructing them in the duties and services of war, and in all the arts of campaign life. The custom was abandoned in 1848, when the active services of the army were needed to check the spirit of civil war among the people. We learn from the Moniteur de l'Armée that the Emperor has determined to renew this system of discipline, in order to increase the capabilities and efficiency of the national troops. Helfaut, near St. Omer, and in the heighborhood also of Lille, Valencien Dunkirk, &c., and possessing in the highest degree all the conditions of such an encampment, has been fixed upon for the establishment of a Camp of Instruction. It possesses a superb field for manœuvres, belonging to the Government, and embracing about seventy-five acres, upon which are barracks capable of lodging 7,000 men. The which are barracks capable of lodging 7,000 men. The camp was to have been opened on the 20th of the present month, and to be composed of four regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, one company of engineers, one squadron of cavalry for the service of the staff, and detachments of horse and foot police, &c., comprising in the whole, 269 officers, 5,359 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 392 horses. The command of the camp devolve upon Major General Canrobert, assisted by Brigadier-Generals de la Motterouge and Bisson.

palace at Windsor, at the window, whose panes reached to the floor. He had a lesson to learn by heart, but, in-stend, was amusing himself by looking out into the garhis lesson immediately. The young Prince said, "I don't want to." "Then," said Miss Hillyard, "I must put you in the corner." "I won't learn," answered the fellow resolutely, "and won't stand in the corner, knocked out one of the window panes with this Miss Hillyard rose from her seat and said, "Sir, you this Miss Hillyard rose from her seat and said, "Sir, you this sorner," "I won't," must learn, or I must put you in the corner." Royal Highness immediately on a pressing matter connected with his son. The father came at once, and heard the statement of the whole matter, after which he turned ne said to the Prince of Wales, "to what the holy apostle Paul says to you and other children in your position."
Hereupon he read Galat. iv. 1 and 2: "Now I say that the heir, so long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant, though he be loved of all, but is under tutors and governors until the time appointed of the father."
"It is true," continued Prince Albert, that you are the Prince of Wales, and if you conduct yourself properly you may become a man of high station, and after the death of your mother may become King of England. But now you are a little boy, and must obey your tutors and governors. Besides, I must impress upon you another saying of the wise Solomon, in Proverbs xiii. 20: "Ite hat spareth his rod, hateth his son; but he that loveth from the Prefecture of Police. him chasteneth him betimes." Hereu out a rod and gave the heir to the three Hereupon the father took mpire of christendom a very palpable switching, and then stood him up in the corner, saying, "You will stand here ror. 5,000,000f! Public Works, 82,000,000f; Marine, and study your lesson till Miss Hillyard gives you leave 2,405,000f. to come out. And never forget again that you are now under tutors and governors, and that hereafter you will be under a law given by God." This, adds the correspondent, is an excellent christian mode of education, which every citizen who has a child may well take to his

It may be proper to add that the youngster who is re-presented to have received that paternal admonition is but eleven years old.

FROM EUROPE.-THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

The United States mail steamer Arctic arrived at New York yesterday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 18th instant.

The Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, late Minister to France, and his family, are among her passengers. Mr. RIVES presented his letter of recall and took leave of the French Emperor on the 12th instant.

Commodore AULICK, late in command of the East India squadron, also returned in the Arctic He is bearer of despatches from the United States Commissioner for China and from the American Embassy at London, which were forwarded from New York to the President yesterday afternoon. The Commodore, we learn, will arrive in this city on Wednesday morning.

From England we have no political news. It being Whitsuntide the British Parliament was not in session. It is reported that a commercial treaty has been made between Great Britain and Paraguay.

The cotton market at Liverpool was active, without change in prices. The market for breadstuffs was rather dull, though the last quotations were maintained.

The screw steam-sloop Phanix, under the command of Capt. INGLEFIELD, had received orders to sail for the Polar Seas, in search of Sir John Franklin. Capt. PENNY and his wife go out in her, to found a colony in the Arctic regions.

The only item from Paris is that Madame ACHILLE MURAT had recently arrived there from Florida.

From Spain we have a repetition of former rumors as to the dissatisfaction of the Madrid journals with the appointment of Mr. Soule as Minister to that Court, and of editorial protests against his reception.

The news from the Cape of Good Hope looks favorable for the early pacification of that country. All the native chiefs, it is said, have submitted to the British authority.

Affairs in Turkey continue to wear a peaceful complexion.

The advices from Hong Kong, China, are to the 28th March. They confirm the previous accounts of the siege (not capture) of Nankin by the revolutionists; also, that the Chinese authorities, in their extremity, had applied to the British officials for aid in quelling the insurrection. Quite a panic prevailed at Shanghai, though all remained quiet

at Canton. Such is the news received by way of England. Com. AULICK, however, who sailed from China a fortnight earlier than the above dates, discredits the report that the Emperor of China had applied to the British for assistance, as his hatred to that people has never been intermitted. The Commodore further thinks, that if assistance were applied for it would not be given, as the foreigners in China are unitedly in favor of the success of the rebels The present Emperor has, (he says,) by his sensuality and his addiction to opium, alienated from himself the esteem of his people, and that he and his corrupt Cabinet are unfitted to comprehend and deal with the present enlarged demands of commerce. The Commodore considers, also, that all the assistance which could be now given in aid of the existing Government would be of no service in determining the issue of the war; that the triumphs of the rebels consist in an inland progress towards Pekin, which can in no way be affe operations of a naval squadron; that the war vessels of any nation on the station are not more than sufficient to protect its own interests; and, finally, that more is to be hoped for, commercially and politically, from the success of the insurgents, than by the continuance of the reigning dynasty.

GREAT BRITAIN .- Whitsuntide holydays were over, and the Parliament had reassembled. On Friday, the 20th, the Income Tax Bill was read a second time, the Opposi tion reserving their force until the third reading. was appexed to British India, and contended that the people of Britain ought to have had a voice in the matter, Sir C. Wood replied that the annexation had been mad by the Governor General, under the authority of the Government, as compensation for the expense of the war. There was reason to expect the Province would pay its own expenses, and no authorization had yet been given for any further annexation.

In reply to Lord Jocelyn, Lord John Russell stated that the Emperor of China had applied to Great Britain for assistance, but no orders had been given to interfere in any way, except for protection of British property and

Lord John Russell stated that on the 3d June the Government would state their views with respect to the future administration of India.

The House of Commons refused to grant money for repairs to Maynooth College, and the Government had determined not to push the question further.

On Tuesday night, the North Shore Mill, on the banks On Tuesday night, the North Shore Mill, on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, near Vauxhall road, the only cotton factory Liverpool possessed, was totally destroyed by fire. Some idea of the extent of the place may be formed probably from the fact that there were 365 windows in it. The mill, which was formerly the property of Mr. R. F. North, changed hands, we believe, about two years ago, and is now the property of Mesars John and Alexander Brogden. Attached to the building a long, low cotton shed stretches to the southward, an in this was stored a very heavy stock of cotton, valued roughly at from £12,000 to £20,000. Parallel with this The London correspondent of a North German paper relates a story with regard to the way in which Prince in height, creeted by the late proprietor for the use of the workpeople. The fire can only be said to have really the young Prince stood one day in his room in the the most astounding grandeur. For an hour before the heavens had been illuminated, and an immense concourse of people assembled at the scene of the disaster. The unfortunate factory, with the exception of the dark out-line of walls not yet fallen, seemed one mass of burnished

gold.

The mill, including stock, machinery, &c., the latter being of the best and most approved construction, was valued at about £102,000. The sheds adjoining the mill and the property which they contained are 690,000

FRANCE.—The proceedings in the Corps Legislatif be gun to assume an aspect unfavorable to the Government, so much so that there were surmises of a dissolution. In the Civil Pensions bill the Government commanded a jority of only 32, no fewer than 98 members of the Legis-

lature having had the courage to vote against it.

The demand for a sum equal to \$60,000 for indemnity
to the widow of Marshall Ney, for loss of her pension
from 1815 to 1830, had also proved exceedingly unpopufrom 1815 to 1830, had also proved exceedingly unpopu-lar, being regarded as an ill-disguised attempt to pay off the debts of the Prince de Moscowa, and it was expected that the committee to whom it was referred would make no report. Further, the bill to revive the penalty of death for attempts against the Government was

with strong disfavor. The Patrie contradicts a statement that has appeared in "the American journals" that French ships of war are on their way with hostile intent against the Sandwich Islands. It further denies that the French have purchased any tract of territory along the Red Sea, nor do they in tend to take possession of an island there, as had

been reported The Minister of Police has published an order to the effect that henceforth no bills or placards can be exhibit-" he ed on the walls of Paris without a previous authorization

The article fixing the extraordinary expenses has been adopted by the Corps Legislatif. The following are the items: Ministry of State of the Household of the Empe-

Pursara .- The Prussian Minister of the Interior has ordered the adoption of rigorous measures against the Mormon missionaries, who are endeavoring to make pro-selytes throughout Germany; if considered necessary, ower is granted to the competent authorities to exp

The Prussian Minister of Commerce has decided on the rection of drawing schools for the young men employed in the manufacture of piece goods.